[THURSDAY, *November* 9, 1769. [NUMB. 1401.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 6th of Sept. 1769.
Flour at 17*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13½oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	5*s.* 9*d.*	Beef per Barrel	45*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	28*s.* 0*d.*	Pork	90*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	16*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	2*s.* 6*d.*
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
THURSDAY	11	7	after 6	57	before 6		
FRIDAY	12	7	0	58	6		
SATURDAY	13	8	6	59	6		
SUNDAY	○	9	7	0	5		Full ○ next Sunday 1 Aft.
MONDAY	15	10	7	1	5		
TUESDAY	16	11	7	2	5		
WEDNESDAY	17	12	7	3	5		

Days 10 Hours 6 Min. the 9th.

To the PRINTER.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Gazette, and you will at leaſt oblige one of your conſtant readers.

——*Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,*
Candidus imperti, ſi non, his utere mecum."

BEING moved with compaſſion for the diſtreſſed condition of the people in Boſton and Oxford, occaſioned by the fatal effects of the malignant ſore-throat diſtemper, I take the liberty to offer to the conſideration of thoſe gentlemen of the medical profeſſion, who may not be well acquainted with the diſorder, the following method of cure, which by the bleſſing of God, I have had the moſt happy experience of, for near 20 years paſt. But being confined within the common limits of a news-paper, ſhall be as conciſe as the nature of the caſe will admit of; referring the reader for the definition and diagnoſtick ſymptoms, to the ſeveral treatiſes wrote by Doctors Fothergill, Huxham, and Douglaſs; and ſhall only deliver briefly my method of cure.

Alexipharmick and ſudorifick mediuines have long and deſervedly been in great eſteem, as the baſis of a radical cure of this diſeaſe; and by writers upon the ſubject have been univerſally recommended, particularly by the above-mentioned gentlemen, whoſe labours deſerve the higheſt commendations. But too often were thoſe means found inadequate to the malignancy of the diſorder, as well as many other remedies repreſented as real ſpecificks: Without doubt it has been obſerved with grief, by others as well as myſelf,—that notwithſtanding the ſeaſonable and plentiful uſe of thoſe reputed ſpecificks, the diſtemper generally proved fatal. Wherefore in a time of great mortality, about 20 years ago, in and near this town, I tried the effects of mercury, joined with alexipharmicks and aſtrigents, by adding a conſiderable doſe of *Mercurius dulcis*, to the *Edinburgh* or *Venice* treacle, which ſucceeded even beyond my expectations: But thoſe treacles not fully anſwering my end, I ſubſtituted the following, which I have without much variation continued in the uſe of to this time.

" Take of Seneka rattle ſnake roots 2 ounces; of con-
" trayerve roots, one ounce and a half; of Virginian ſnake
" roots, the roots of aromatic calamus and wild valerian,
" the tops of rue, and the flowers of Engliſh camomile,
" each one ounce, of cinnamon, myrrh, reſin of guaiacum,
" Britiſh ſaffron, balſam capivi, prepared crabes eyes and
" *Armenian* bole, each half an ounce; of ginger and opium,
" each 2 drachms; of *Madeira* wine enough to diſſolve the
" opium; and of clarified honey thrice the weight of all
" the powders."

Neither time nor room permit me to make any further remarks on the above treacle, than, that I have abridged the quantity of opium ordered in the others, which I found too predominate in moſt caſes, eſpecially when given to children; and added the Seneka rattle ſnake roots; perhaps the moſt powerful *antiſeptic* vegetable in the whole *Materia Medica*, manifeſted, to mention no more, by its almoſt immediate cure of the bite of the rattle ſnake.

The doſes, which I have generally given and would recommend, are, to a child of a year old, 15 grains of the above treacle and 2 or 3 grains of the *Mercurius dulcis*, to one of 6 or 8 years, half a drachm or 2 ſcruples of the treacle, and 4 or 5 grains of the mercury; to a grown perſon 2 drachm and a half or 3 drachms of the treacle, and 6 or 8 grains of the mercury, repeated every 12, 16, 20 or 24 hours; as the urgency of the ſymptoms may indicate. And in caſe the ſymptoms are very threatning, or the patient ſhould have been ill ſeveral days, without proper means having been adminiſtered, an intermediate pill of the mercury may be given occaſionally; thus continuing until the ſloughs are entirely ſeparated from the tonſils, &c. drinking ſtrong ſage tea acidulated with vinegar, for common drink, obſerving to keep the patient warm, by avoiding the cold air, drink, &c. not only until the diſorder ſeems to be entirely ſubdued, but a conſiderable time after, leſt a ſudden, and often, a fatal relapſe ſhould ſucceed. The mercury ſeldom purges after the firſt or ſecond doſe.—If a bolus ſhould be diſagreeable to the patient, the treacle may be diſſolved in wine and water or ſage tea, and the mercury be given in a pill.

The above medicines will generally remove the diſorder in two or three days, if given in the beginning: Often two or three doſes prove ſufficient, but when the ſymptoms are obſtinate, I recommend the uſe of the boluſes until the venom of the diſtemper appears to be entirely extinguiſhed. I have more than once proceeded to the 12th doſe, beſides 4 or 5 pills of mercury *per Se.* containing 4 or 5 grains each. To a girl of 9 years of age, I gave 62 grains of the mercury in conjunction with the treacle, in about 12 or 14 days. She happily recovered, although ſhe had the *hoarſe cough* ſeveral days during her illneſs.

When *Exanthemata* or euruptions appear, the doſes may be diminiſhed, but repeated at leaſt twice in 24 hours.

Ulcers behind the ears, in the groin, or in any other part, diſcharging a thin corroding ichor, I adviſe by no means to be ſuppreſſed, eſpecially by red precipitate or any other topical application, that has a power of conſtipating the efflux: For it is almoſt certain, that a retroceſſion of the *Virus* will ſpeedily have fatal effects. But cataplaſms of onions boiled in milk, thickened with the crum of wheat bread, adding a few grains of *Britiſh* ſaffron, may be applied with benefit, and renewed 3 or 4 times a day, until the acrimony of the juices is corrected by internal medicines; and the ulcer will in time cicatrize ſpontaneouſly.

When the ſolids are uncommonly relaxed, and a ſeeming diſſolution of the fluids, attended with thin watry ſweats or hemorrhages, I recommend the plentiful uſe of the Peruvian bark, with the ſpirit or elixer of vitriol. The bark will alſo prove very beneficial where the fever intermits: But when the fever is continual, runs high and the pulſe full, eſpecially if attended with a difficult or laborious reſpiration, I never found any advantage gained by the bark.

I am not unacquainted with the ſurmiſes of ſome, that, ſince the known *genius* of the diſorder diſſolves the *craſis* or texture of the blood, ſo as often to cauſe fatal hemorrhages, ſuch quantities of an active mercurial preparation, as I have recommended, would increaſe the danger. But long experience has taught me the contrary. For the ſooner the diſſolving acrimony in the blood is mitigated, the leſs may the danger of hemorrhages be apprehended.

Notwithſtanding the incredible quantity of mercury a perſon may take in this diſorder, when obſtinate, without any apparent indications of a ptyæliſm, more than what is commonly a concomitant ſymptom of the diſeaſe itſelf; Yet when the caſe has been rather favourable, the effects of the mercury will ſometimes appear, by cauſing the gums, eſpecially of the *molares* to tumify, attended with a white or yellowiſh ſlough on the inſide of the cheek; the * cheeks and *fauces* being alſo tumified externally. However, theſe effects always prognoſticate a favourable iſſue, therefore I never ſuppreſs the activity of the mercury ſuddenly, but check it by the moſt gentle means, ſuch as the flowers of ſulphur in ſmall doſes with manna, but recommend no other purgatives.

When the fever runs high I generally give leſs of the treacle, or neglect it wholly, and give a pill of mercury every evening and morning till the fever has moderated, then the treacle may be given as above directed. I have frequently known 2 or 3 pills in the beginning, with the aſſiſtance of no other medicine but ſage tea, or an infuſion of the contrayerve, to give entire relief.

I have now finiſhed what I conceived neceſſary to write upon this ſubject, but if any gentleman of the medical profeſſion deſires any farther explications relative thereto, I ſhall always be ready to give him all the ſatisfaction in my power. And if the communicating to the public my method of practice in the cure of this terrible, and truly peſtilential diſtemper, ſhould be the means of ſaving the lives of any of my fellow creatures,—of relieving the pungent diſtreſſes of tender parents, anxious for the lives of their dear offspring, my end will be anſwered, and a compenſation made, infinitely more than adequate to the little pains I have taken. All the reward I aſk, is, in caſe the method of cure above recommended, ſhould be bleſſed with the ſame ſucceſs in Boſton, Oxford, or in any other places, as it has been when proſecuted by myſelf, that I may have the pleaſure of being informed of it, by a few lines from ſome grateful and benevolent gentleman, directed to the publick's humble ſervant,

JACOB OGDEN.

Jamaica, L. Iſland, in the province of New-York, Oct. 28, 1769.

* I have been the more particular here, leſt thoſe not much converſant with the diſorder, might miſtake the effects of the medicine for the diſeaſe.

WARSAW, Auguſt 2.

NO ſuccours can be ſent from the grand Turkiſh army to Chocsim, as Prince Gallitzen's army and that of General Romanzow are poſted on each ſide of the Nieſter, in ſuch a manner, that every reinforcement, deſtined by the Turks for the garriſon of that fortreſs, muſt paſs between the two Ruſſian corps.

A report gains ground, that the Tartars have ſuddenly taken ſome diſguſt at the behaviour of the Janiſſaries, and have ſeparated themſelves from the Ottoman troops, and retired into their own country.

Paris, Aug. 21. The Sieur Meſſier, Aſtronomer of the Marine, diſcoved the 8th of this month, about eleven in the evening, a new Comet, which appears in the conſtellation called Aires or the Ram, between the 24th, 29th, and 31ſt ſtars of that Conſtellation in the Engliſh catalogue. On the nights of the 14th and 15th inſt. it appeared very diſtinctly, having a tail about ſix degrees in length.

LONDON,

Auguſt 25. Yeſterday morning ſeveral gentlemen, agents for the American colonies, waited upon the Earls of Rochfort, and Weymouth, on the ſubject of recent inſtructions from their reſpective colonies.

It is ſaid that a ſcheme is under conſideration for dividing certain provinces beyond the Atlantick into diſtinct governments, in the ſame manner as St. John's iſland is ſeparated from the government of Newfoundland.

We are credibly informed, that the Parliament will meet for diſpatch of buſineſs in the month of November, notwithſtanding what has been inſerted to the contrary.

Yeſterday morning the houſhould goods and furniture, belonging to the Earl of Northington's houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields, were ſold by public auction, his Lordſhip propoſing hereafter to lead a retired life in the country.

It has been remarked, that if inſtead of the ſchemes lately propoſed to the conſideration of the government, for ſending the labouring inhabitants of theſe kingdoms to people ſome colonies in America, it would be much better if our government would deviſe or patronize ſome plan for giving ſufficient employment to the induſtrious poor at home.

It is ſaid that a banker in the city, who has been remarkably ſucceſsful in the Eaſt India ſtock, and is of known ſagacity in money matters, has lately cleared above 10,000l. by ſpeculation in hops.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Pruſſia his nephew, Prince Henry, and Baron Lentulus, ſet out from Berlin on the 12th of this month for Sileſia, where his Majeſty is to have an interview with the Emperor of Germany before his return, in order to concert meaſures for reſtoring tranquility to the unhappy kingdom of Poland.

According to private letters from Berlin, affairs of much greater conſequence than thoſe relating to Poland, had for ſome time paſt engaged the attention of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and his Miniſtry.

By a gentleman juſt arrived in town from Dunkirk, we are informed, that the port and harbour had lately been ſurveyed by an eminent French engineer, who made his report, that ſix weeks time, if neceſſary, would be ſufficient to reſtore the baſon to the condition it was in during the late war.

They write from Mobile in Weſt Florida, that Meſſ. Ferguſon and Atkins, had lately returned from a town 1100 miles up the great river Miſſiſſippi, where they had each married the daughter of an Indian Chief, and thereby eſtabliſhed a mart of trade for beavers, furs, deer ſkins, &c. from whence great advantages were expected.

A letter from Jamaica mentions, that all Britiſh Ship-carpenters in the Spaniſh ſervice in the Weſt-Indies, have lately been diſcharged by expreſs orders of Court.

Auguſt 26. A pardon was brought on Wedneſday evening to the new gaol, Southwark, for the immediate diſcharge of John Percival, who was ſentenced at the general quarter ſeſſions holden at Guilford, in July 1768. to ſuffer two years impriſonment for chalking 45 on the back of the great coat of Richard Chapel, Eſq; and he was accordingly ſet at liberty.

The unexpected remiſſion of part of the puniſhment of John Percival, for chalking No. 45, upon the back of Juſtice Chapel, has occaſioned great ſpeculation among the friends of liberty, who ſeem to have ſome foundation for ſuppoſing this act of lenity will be followed by one of much greater conſequence.

A Correſpondent informs us, that the behaviour of the late Mr. Juſtice Dawſon, when the mob inſulted the Magiſtrates laſt ſummer, and chalked No. 45 upon their backs, gave a very amiable impreſſion of his character; for inſtead of taking the offenders into cuſtody, and puniſhing them according to law, he only laughed while they were marking him, as they called, it and ſaid, " Enough, enough, my lads, you'll make me as white as a Miller preſently." In conſequence of this good humoured ſpeech, the mob gave him three huzzas, and let him paſs without any further moleſtation.

Thurſday night ſeveral betts were made at the Coffee-houſes about the Royal Exchange, that Mr. Wilkes would receive a full pardon within this fortnight.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that ſince the enterpriſing King of Morocco has taken the Portugueſe fortreſs at Mazagan, he has repaired the baſtions of that place, has encreaſed his army to near 80,000 men, which obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline, in conſequence of the regulations introduced among his troops by ſome French, Spaniſh, and Iriſh renegadoes, ſeveral of whom are officers of conſiderable rank in his ſervice.

The ſame letters add, that the above Monarch, daily employs ſeveral thouſand perſons in fitting for the ſea a numerous ſquadron of galleys, by which it is conjectured, ſome undertaking of importance is meditating, againſt ſome of the powers who have ſettlements in the Mediterranean.

Though the following is not literally a copy of the letter which has lately made ſuch a noiſe at both ends of the town, yet it may not prove unacceptable.

MY LORD,

IN matters of buſineſs, eſpecially in the mercantile way, there is ſeldom any occaſion for an apology. I am confident none will ever be expected where the ſtranger is announced as bringing in his hand an offer of 5000l.—To come immediately to the point, therefore, my Lord, I am to inform your Grace, that this ſum is at your ſervice, upon the reverſion of the office of Clerk of the Crown for Jamaica, being ſettled on my ſon; and though when you ſee the name at the bottom of this letter, you may poſſibly ſtartle at ſuch a propoſal, I doubt not but when you have peruſed the incloſed affidavit you will be ſatisfied that this tranſaction will remain forever a ſecret between your Grace and me. Need I add, that however zealous I may have appeared in a cauſe I am much aſhamed of, if I ſucceed in this affair, you will bind me and mine forever to your intereſt. I am,

Your Grace's moſt devoted and obedient ſervant.

S. VAUGHAN.

Aug 24. George Wood, the perſon mentioned in yeſterday's paper, as charged with murder and piracy on board the Black Prince, arrived at London from New York in the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, with Martin Gow, William Boſton, and James Appleton, three of his barbarous companions; and as they are all well known upon the River, and 20l. reward is offered for each, it is hoped they will ſoon be taken, that their horrid offence may be puniſhed as it deſerves.

Aug. 28 Notwithſtanding what a certain Governor declared in a public ſpeech, "that though he is at preſent recalled, it has been intimated to him, that he ſhould ſtill continue in his poſt, and ſoon reviſit America;" yet it is the opinion of many, who have knowledge in the affairs of Government, that Sir Francis will never more ſee the American Continent in the capacity in which he now leaves it.

It having been repreſented to the King, that about eight months ago the ſhip Black Prince, William Hawkins, Maſter, belonging to Mr. John Fowler and others, Merchants in Briſtol, bound to old Calabar on the coaſt of Africa, having on board about 44 perſons, boys included; that about two months after they left Briſtol, being within a week's ſail from the coaſt, about 30 of the crew (moſt of whom are deſcribed in the liſt) mutinied, and bound the Captain and Chief Mate, and put them, together with the ſecond and third Mates, the Boatſwain, Cooper, one foremaſt man, and the cabbin-boy, and ſome neceſſaries and proviſions, into the ſhip's boat, and ſent them off; after which they changed the name of the Black Prince to that of the Liberty, and painted her head black; then ſailed for the Brazils, and coming to Siara they ſold part of her cargo; at which place, while part of the crew were aſhore, thoſe on board cut the cable, and after firing ſeveral ſhot into the town, gave chace to a ſchooner, which however eſcaped from them; that ſoon after this, they tried the Cook, Allen M'Coy, by a pretended Court Martial, condemned and hanged him; and afterwards put into Crab Iſland, where, ſeeing a ſail to leeward, they chaiſed her, but the people quitting their veſſel, and taking to their boats, the crew of the Black Prince did not board her, but ſailed for the Weſt India Iſlands, and ran aſhore at Petit Trou on the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, where the Spaniards took care of them, and helped in unloading the ſhip; and all the cargo, except the iron, was taken out, and put under the orders of the Governor.

Liſt, above referred to, of the mutineers on board the ſhip Black Prince. Thomas Auſtin, made chief Mate; William Dawkins; James Stone; George Darlington, Carpenter's Mate; William Sullivan, otherwiſe Solomon; George Meger; Henry Beach, choſen Captain; Philip Thompſon, a Black; Matthew Thompſon, made Gunner; John Frederick; Benjamin Rice; John Shoals; John Holding; Iſaac Gally; Joſeph Cowthorne; James Campbell; Samuel Holbrook; Tho. Bird; John Cutley; Henry Burton, nicknamed Farmer; William Bolton, made Boatſwain; William Marſhal; Archibald Simpſon, nicknamed Duckey; Robert Charley; Martin Gow; James Appleton; James Read, drowned at Crab Iſland; Barnaby O'Brien, died at Hiſpaniola; George Wood, is taken and in priſon in London.

The following Piece from the London Gazetteer, written by a good Friend to America, is inſerted by particular Deſire.

To the E——l of H——ſ—— h.

AS *Junius* has paid your brother in office, the D. of G. ſeveral warm addreſſes, on the wiſe management of his department, and, as your L——p has conducted the buſineſs of yours with the ſame wiſdom and with the ſame ſucceſs, there ſeems no impropriety in paying you the ſame compliment. And, that the public may be the better judge of your m——l conduct, I ſhall endeavour to ſtate the whole (as far as my memory furniſhes me with facts) from your firſt appointment to the Board of Trade, to this period.

A peace being then concluded; a vaſt extent of territory acquired; and the nation, as far as miniſterial influence would reach, made to aſſent and acknowledge, that though we had given up millions to a vanquiſhed enemy, the continent of North America had been cheaply purchaſed; and, accordingly, were amuſed with the hopes of ſeeing new colonies riſe, and had, indeed, ſolid grounds to expect everlaſting ſprings of wealth from thoſe already ſettled and cultivated. From hence every loſs was to be repaired, every burden to be alleviated, and all paſt calamities to be ſoftened into oblivion. This was the language of that very Board over which your L—d—ſh—p was placed. Have theſe bleſſings been produced? or, have we a right to expect them from preſent appearances? could they poſſibly ſucceed the meaſures you adopted? Your firſt attempts were to ſettle and cultivate the two Floridas, which, in America, are as Arabia in Aſia; and may, in future, like it, prove the dwelling of deſperate villains; but can never be made uſeful or advantageous to the ſtate.

Your firſt attempt to regulate the ancient colonies was ſtripping them of their paper currency, which had been one of the greateſt means of ſupporting their trade to theſe kingdoms; though you, at the ſame inſtant, ſaw (and muſt be ſuppoſed to concur in the meaſure) our own fleet, fitted out to ſtop all the Mexican ſilver (which, alone, could have replaced the neceſſary medium) from finding its way to them. You, at the ſame time recommended the laying heavy burdens on their Weſt India trade, by which they were formerly aſſiſted to pay the balance due to this country. You echoed back to the Premier the eſtabliſhing thoſe dangerous A——y c—ts, which ſtill continue dangerous and oppreſſive to the faireſt trader; and, to complete the ſyſtem, approved, and adviſed that fatal ſource of diſcontent, the Stamp act. Here, (happily for Great Britain) ended your firſt *glorious* adminiſtration. Your ſecond is like unto it: The influence of the Butonean party, of which your L—dſh—p is undeniably one, unfortunately led the legiſlature into a meaſure ſimilar to thoſe I have juſt mentioned which could be but awkwardly enforced by a Secretary, whoſe ſentiments were utterly againſt it. Hence it became neceſſary to diſcard him, and call for your aſſiſtance. The firſt matter of importance, (which, though very trifling in itſelf became by your L——p's *wiſe* management, not only important, but dangerous) was the letter of the Maſſachuſet's Aſſembly, to thoſe of the other provinces, written with innocence, replete with loyalty, ſounding with harmony, and dictated by reaſon and good policy: even this letter you repreſented to your S——n, as factious, ſeditious, &c. and fell into deſpotiſm yourſelf, to make them obedient, by ordering the vote to be reſcinded, upon pain of their diſſolution. You recommended ſending troops and ſhips of war, to keep the peace. You ſhould remember, my Lord, theſe are not peace officers, and, as might well be expected, they were the firſt to break it. To intimidate the people, you drew up Reſolves, and an Addreſs to his M··· y, founded on evidence from Governor Bernard, the Commiſſioners of Revenue, Cuſtom houſe Officers, and a few poor expectant and dependant creatures, whom your L——p correſponds with in Boſton; and thereby, having impoſed upon, and deceived the legiſlature, ſanctified your deſpotiſm at the expence of their laſt Liberties; as appears in lively colours by the petition of the Virginia Aſſembly; and, to complete your plan of folly and iniquity you have recommended his M—y, to confer honours on the man, who, though your friend and colleague, will never riſe above a * Proctor; for his inexpreſſible meanneſs, and a low cunning, are incompatible with the Governor, or Baronet.

Now, my Lord, ſurvey your meaſures, and their conſequences, in a few lines; from which I beg you to draw your character, as a Miniſter. Great and laſting bleſſings were promiſed: Do they ariſe? or are they now felt or acknowledged by the public? The two governments of Florida have been very expenſive; have buried vaſt numbers of thoſe glorious ſons of war, who fought our battles, delivered our country, and deſerved our utmoſt care and tenderneſs. They produce nothing but diſeaſes and lamentation. Taking away the paper currency of America has, indeed, huſhed the complaints of a few Scotch Factors in Virginia; but, in return, has been attended with an immediate ſtagnation of trade, unparalleled diſtreſs, for want of a medium in the payment of Britiſh debts, and is cruelly felt in every corner of this kingdom.

Preventing the Spaniſh ſilver from the colonies, has proved ſtill a much greater injury to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, and has, for ever, I fear, loſt us that, the moſt lucrative of all branches of commerce; and oh! tormenting beyond expreſſion! our enemies are riſing in wealth and power, by the enjoyment of it. The burdens laid on ſuch branches of commerce as we, from Europe, could not carry on, have had no other effects than diſabling the colonies from paying for our manufactures. The Admiralty Courts have driven moſt merchants of eminence and ſpirit, out of a trade, which could not be ſecured by law from their greedy avarice, and unlimited power; and the Stamp-act, had it been continued, could not have produced any neat revenue, when there was no money in the country; tho' it muſt be owned, it has been attended with the moſt dreadful miſchiefs. The preſent revenues are founded on injuſtice, by yourſelf confeſſed to be anti-commercial, and the ſums produced, do, by no means, pay the ſalaries and expences of collection, though the people have, all along, paid the duties, without reſiſtance; but, on the contrary, the numerous myrmidons in the offices, muſt be paid out of other impoſts. Hence, no benefit was intended to the public. Your pretence for enforcing and continuing theſe acts, is to preſerve and ſupport the dignity of Government, which every moment loſes ground, by the force of reaſoning; a firm, ſerious, ſpirited oppoſition, and unalterable determination of all America. If you meant any thing by your commands to reſeind, you meant to keep the Colonies diſunited; this very command united them to a man. The troops, and ſhips of war, have convinced the moſt phlegmatic in America, that their Liberties were in danger, and that rigid Virtue, only, muſt ſave them and their conſtitution: your Peace-officers, and armed Conſtables have been the cauſe of the only conſiderable riot which has happened. The ſanction of the L—e, only proves your meaſures illegal; has made you more deteſtable, and immoderately increaſed their love for thoſe men among them who ſtood foremoſt in the cauſe of Liberty; and, though you have, hitherto, been able to deceive your S——n, and inſult his ſubjects; tho' you have repreſented innocent and legal meaſures of ſeeking redreſs, as factious and rebellious; though you have endeavoured to drive the beſt of men to deſperate remedies; they have diſappointed your expectations, and will, by the aid of their fellow ſubjects in England, live to ſee you contemptible in the eyes of your R——l Maſter, as you are now to them. I have enumerated moſt of the important meaſures which you have, while in power, recommended, or enforced; they are clearly and, in general, diametrically contrary to the intereſts of this country, as well as America; many have been attended with conſequences totally contrary to your own expectations and deſigns. You are come to your *ne plus ultra* (or, as your *friend B-rn-d* elegantly expreſſes *himſelf*, to the end *of your tether*) and you had better reſign now, than increaſe your own perplexity by adding new burdens to thoſe you have already brought upon the whole Britiſh Empire. I ſhall take another opportunity to explain your motives, your principles, and connections. Till then, I am, with due reſpect and obedience, your

L——dſh——p's humble ſervant,

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* This Tool of Oppreſſion was a Proctor in Doctors Commons.

GRENADA, September 30.

At a Meeting of the Council Yeſterday, the Preſident communicated a Letter he had received from the Governor, ſignifying, that for divers Cauſes, which he would inſert in the Council Book, and direct a Copy of his Reaſons for ſo doing to be delivered to each, he had thought proper to ſuſpend ſix Gentlemen, & remove them from his Majeſty's Council of Granada and the Granadines, whom he particularly mentions by their names.

The Council having taken this extraordinary Letter into Conſideration, came to ſeveral Reſolutions—That the Governor being by his Majeſty's Inſtructions directed not to ſuſpend any Member of the Council without good and ſufficient Cauſe ſhewn, nor without the Conſent of the Majority of the ſaid Council after due Examination of the Charge—except for ſuch Reaſons as are not fit to be communicated to the ſaid Council, the Suſpicion of which his Letter totally removes.——That therefore this Attempt to ſuſpend, &c. is a moſt wanton and extraordinary Exertion of Power, not warranted by the Letter or Spirit of his Majeſty's Commiſſion and Inſtructions. That therefore the Suſpenſion is null and void, and the ſix Members are and do continue Members of His Majeſty's Council, &c. That the Attempt to ſuſpend them was illegal, and therefore the Hon. Patrick Maxwell, (who was not of the ſix) deſired it might be added, That he will not act with any other Perſons as Members of the Council, but thoſe appointed by his Majeſty, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure be known.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, September 23.

We are informed, that many negroes have lately been heard, in their nocturnal perambulations, to menace the total deſtruction of this town, and that one of their expreſſions was, *The Point ſhould not laugh at the town long.*

October 7 On Monday morning laſt, a mulatto man belonging to the eſtate of John Otto Zayer, Eſq; and a negro man, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Lovell, manager on ſaid eſtate, were brought from the place of their confinement, according to their ſentence, to be burnt at ſtakes, for ſetting the dwelling-houſe on fire on ſaid eſtate. They walked through the town in ſlow and ſolemn proceſſion, in heavy irons; ſoon after their arrival at the deſtined place, they were chained to their reſpective ſtakes, which were ſurrounded with dry faggots of wood and cane-traſh. They had remained inflexible to threatnings as to a confeſſion of their guilt, or impeachment of their accomplices, even on their approach to the ſcene of death, till orders were given to ſet the wood on fire, at

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which the mulatto intreated a ſhort reſpite, confeſſed his crime, and impeached ſome of the accompices in the horrid act, on which the combuſtibles were ſet on fire, and in a few minutes the victims expired, with only the utterrance of a few groans.

Extract of a letter from Roſſeau, in Dominica, dated the 2d inſtant.

"*On the 23d ult. about an hour after ſun-ſet (one of the darkeſt rainy nights I ever remember) we were alarmed with the river having broke its banks: In a few minutes the whole town was under water, and about twelve houſes, with their inhabitants and merchandize ſwept into the ocean. All the other houſes and ſtores were filled with water, and each perſon trembling with expectation of their impending deſtruction, from whence there appeared neither alternative nor retreat. The torrent was ſo rapid, it was impracticable to go from houſe to houſe. Mr. Gould's new houſe, Mr. Judah's ſtore on the Bay, Capt. Sayr's houſe, and Balthazer le Blanc's houſe, are among thoſe carried into the ſea, with every thing that was in them. One of Mr. Louis le Blanc's ſtores, with his clerk, cotton, &c. were ſwept away. In this horrid ſcene about 30 people are loſt. Our loſs here is computed at 80, 000l currency, in houſes and merchandize carried away; and in the ſeveral other parts of the iſland, to very near as much. Our general diſtreſs here is proportionably greater by the inundation than yours by your late dreadful fire.*"

BOSTON, October 28.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, as Mr. John Mein, publiſher of the Boſton Chronicle, was returning from his ſhop in King ſtreet, ſome gentlemen then upon Change, who thought themſelves ill-treated in a late publication of his, took occaſion to "*catechiſe*" him; upon which, after a few words had paſſed between them, he drew a piſtol out of his pocket, and threatened to fire if they did not ſtand off; that was ſo far from intimidating them, that they followed up in order to ſeize him, and he apprehending ſome danger to himſelf from the reſentment of the people, who began to collect together pretty faſt, precipitately retreated to the main guard, which was near, with the piſtol in his hand, where, as ſoon as he entered the door, he diſcharged it at random among thoſe who cloſely followed him (tho' without doing any other damage than wounding the ſleeve of the coat of a grenadier who was upon guard) and then immediately took ſhelter in the houſe under the protection of the military conſervators of the peace:----Application was ſoon after made to Mr. Juſtice Dana, and a warrant iſſued for apprehending him, in order to anſwer for this atrocious offence; but tho' ſearch was made in the Guard-houſe and other places, by the proper civil officers, to whom the warrant was committed, they have not yet been able to ſerve it upon him.

The large French ſhip, which put in here ſome time ago in diſtreſs, having been refitted, is ſailed for France.

Saturday afternoon a perſon who lately belonged to the ſloop Liberty, and came round to this place in the ſloop Succeſs, from Rhode-Iſland, and ſoon after his arrival informed of her having a caſk or two of wine on board, which occaſioned the veſſel's being ſeiz'd, was diſcovered and purſued, but took ſhelter in a houſe where he ſecreted himſelf till the beginning of the evening, when thinking the coaſt clear he ventured out, but the avenues to the houſe being ſtrictly watched the whole of the time, he was immediately ſeized upon by the populace, and ſoon placed in a cart, his jacket and ſhirt taken off, and his naked ſkin well tarr'd and feather'd; they obliged him to hold a large glaſs lanthorn in his hand, that people might ſee the doleful condition he was in, and deter others from ſuch infamous practices:—He was then carried from the Town-Houſe thro' the main ſtreet up to Liberty Tree, amidſt a large concourſe of people, where he was made to ſwear never to be guilty of the like crime for the future; but in their going thither, as they paſs'd Mein and Fleming's Printing-Office, a gun was fired from thence and two others ſnapp'd at them juſt as they got by, upon which ſome of the company ruſhed into the office in order to ſecure the offenders, but they had fled; however they brought off three guns, two of them were charg'd, as evidences againſt them whenever they can be taken.——This imprudent conduct of thoſe in the Printing Office (for what reaſon we know not, as no injury ſeemed deſigned them) did not interrupt the carting the feather'd informer thro' the principal ſtreets in town, for about three hours, when they brought him back to King-ſtreet, and after renewing his obligation of behaving better for time to come, and aſking pardon for his paſt offence, he was diſmiſſed without further damage, after having his cloaths returned him again, and then all peaceably diſperſed about nine o'clock.

Extract of a letter-

"The diſpute at Newport about importation runs high—Nothing is yet agreed to by the merchants. However, the arrival of a veſſel now daily expected with goods, I believe will ſettle the matter. By the beſt judgment I can form they will not ſuffer them to be landed! Tho' they have too long neglected this matter, they have been pretty unanimous in diſputing the fees with their Collector, &c. That they have been buſy in killing flies, while they ſhould have been deſtroying *wolves* and *tygers!*"

NEW-PORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) *October* 30.

The Merchants in this town had ſeveral meetings laſt week, to conſult on a plan for non-importation: They appointed a committee for drawing up an agreement, &c. and are to meet again this afternoon; when, it is not to be doubted, they will enter into the true American ſyſtem with as much ſpirit as any others, and obſerve their agreement with a *ſincerity* and *firmneſs*, proportioned to the deliberation with which they join the general cauſe.

About 3 weeks ago, Capt. James Kennerſley Hervey, arrived here in a ſchooner from Antigua, with a valuable cargo of rum and ſugar, conſign'd to gentlemen in New-York; which cargo he diſpoſed of here, and loaded his veſſel again with logwood for ſome part of Europe; and was clear'd out ready for ſailing laſt Wedneſday, when Capt. St. Croix arrived from New-York, and bro't powers for apprehending him, of which he got intelligence, and before the ſheriff could get on board, he made his eſcape with the veſſel on Wedneſday evening.------Said Hervey, who was here laſt May, forged and ſold a number of bills of exchange, of which one Capt. Field, who was concern'd in ſaid veſſel, became endorſer, on which account, Capt. Field was taken up, and committed to goal, in this town, laſt Thurſday.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 2.

By Capt. Gibbons, from Barbados, we learn, that on the 22d of September, they had a violent gale of wind at South, accompanied with a prodigious fall of rain, which continued for 24 hours, and cauſed the water to riſe ſo high in the ſtreets, near the wharffs, at Bridge-Town, that they were impaſſable for ſome time; that many dead bodies were waſhed out of the graves in the negroes burying ground; three pinnaces deſtroyed, and conſiderable damage done to their ſmall craft; that the ſhipping in the harbour luckily rid out the gale without any hurt, but it was feared the plantations in the country had ſuffered great damage.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

In order to amend the Breed of Sheep, if poſſible, we are aſſured, one Mr. *Deſbon*, has imported into *New-London*, from *Barbary*, two RAMS, which are much larger, and finer Wooll, than any of our *American* Sheep:—— One of thoſe Rams is ſaid to be of the true *Turkey-Breed*, the Tail of which alone generally weighs from 6 to 12 Pound weight, and are moſt delicious Mutton.—— Any Perſon bringing a Ewe to propagate from the Broad Tail'd Ram, pay 12s. 6d. Lawful Money.

Laſt Friday Night about 9 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Sugar-Houſe belonging to *John Van Cortland*, Eſq; at the North-Weſt Corner of Trinity Church-Yard; which having got to a Head when it was diſcovered, burnt with great Violence near an Hour, before it could be conquered:----But the Out-Side being all of Stone, and the Night wet, the Fire was prevented from ſpreading or doing any other Damage. Mr. *Cortland*'s Loſs is ſaid to be very conſiderable.

Laſt Monday Night one *Nicholas Lockerman*, a Shoemaker by Trade, and a ſingle Man, having been drinking at a Tavern near the Upper Barracks, kept by *James Shaw*, ---he left it about 10 o'Clock with an Intent to go home; but the next Morning was found lying at *Shaw*'s Door ſpeechleſs:---He was thereupon taken up and put into a Bed, but not recovering, he was carried next Day to the Poor-Houſe, where he died, without being able to give any Account of himſelf.--The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in his Death occaſioned by exceſſive Drinking.-----Whilſt he was lying on *Shaw*'s Stoop, it appeared he was robbed of his Hat, Shoes and Buckles; and it has been ſince found, that the Woman who was laſt Monday carted round the Town, in Company with two others, had ſold them to a Soldier for 12s. 6d. and a Pint of Rum;--and the three Thieves are all ſince committed to Bridewell.

Tueſday laſt arrived the Ship ——— Captain Ruſſel, in a ſhort Paſſage from Havre de Grace, who informs that there was a Report that the Engliſh had taken 2 French Eaſt Indiamen in India, the Reaſon given for which, was, that the French had aſſiſted the Indian Powers at War with the Engliſh. That all the Outward bound French Ships, now are double manned, and carry their full Compliment of Guns and Ammunition; and are in daily Expectation of a War with England, on which they are in high Spirits.—A later Engliſh Paper than any we have received, gave an Account that the Earl of Chatham was in the Miniſtry.

[On Sunday Evening arrived the Ships, Albany, Capt. W. Richards; and the York, Captain Hayt, from London, in about 10 Weeks. They ſpoke no Veſſels on the Paſſage but two, which are arrived. On board the Albany came Paſſengers four Gentleman, whoſe Names are, Charon, Haynes, Roſt and Wood. The London Papers by theſe Ships, are to the 29th of Auguſt, and contain no later Advices than we have had before.——It is remarkable, that the Miniſterial Writers in all the late Papers, greatly exceed in Number thoſe on the other Side; and tho' there appears to be very little Weight of Reaſon and Argument in any of their Productions, nor any Thing but what has by Anticipation, been over and over anſwered and refuted in the cleareſt Manner, yet they continue to advance the ſame Propoſitions, confident Aſſertions and palpable Miſrepreſentations, expreſſed in a Style of the moſt inſufferable Haughtineſs and Arrogance; and thoſe who are labouring for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, are brauded with the very Names and treated in the ſame Manner, as they themſelves deſerve, who treat them ſo, and are ſeeking its deſtruction. Notwithſtanding all, that from the writing of our Friends at Home, we have had Reaſon to expect, of the Repeal of the Acts we complain of—from our lateſt publick Intelligence for ſome Time paſt, there ſeems no Reaſon to expect any ſuch Event—unleſs it is brought about by our ſtrict Adherence to, and Perſeverance in the Meaſure of entirely ſtopping Importation of Britiſh Goods till all thoſe oppreſſive Acts are repeal'd, or till we can ſupply ourſelves, ſo that it will be a Matter of no Conſequence to us whether they are repeal'd or not. We ſhould remember that to prevent the Effect of theſe our Meaſures, the Report of the Repeal of theſe Acts, was firſt propagated by the very Men who uſed all their Influence to prevent a Repeal, when it might have been effected.]

[The Length of the Piece ſign'd B. F. made it impoſſible to give it a Place in this Paper. Several other long Pieces we are obliged to leave out for the ſame Reaſon.]

The SHIP
ALBANY,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
MASTER,

IS expected to ſail for London the 21ſt Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Mr. CHARLES M'EVERS, or the ſaid Maſter.——

12

To be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in this City, on Tueſday the 14th Day of this Inſtant, November, between the Hours of Twelve and Two at Noon:

SIX Thouſand Acres of Land, belonging to Captain William Coſby, and formerly advertiſed for Sale, ſituate on the South-Side of the Mohawk's-River, and about 4 Miles diſtant from the ſame, and oppoſite to the Settlement of Stone-Arabia; and bounded to the South by Lands granted to Frederick Young, and others; and to the North by Lands patented to Lewis Morris, and others; and being between the Mohawk's-River and Cherry-Valley. Theſe Lands are eſteemed to be very good, have the Situation extremely convenient for a Settlement.——A Title will be given, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Capt. Coſby, to the Subſcribers.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.
JAMES DUANE.

Wanted to Rent,

AN *Improved Farm or Plantation, in the Province of New-York, or the Jerſies, whereon is a tolerable Houſe, Barn, and out Conveniences, together with a bearing Orchard, and not leſs than 100 Acres, arable and Meadow Land.——Any Perſon who has ſuch to let, may hear of an unexceptionable Tenant, by leaving a Line, with Particulars, directed for A. B. with the Printer.* 14

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each ſingle,

FREEMAN's
NEW-YORK
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1770,
CONTAINING
After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipſes. Vulgar Notes, Aſpects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (ſo called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are ſuppoſed to govern.*
5. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Forces in America and where Stationed.*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Juriſdictions, and how paid.*
9. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Council, Aſſembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jerſey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humourous Piece.*
12. *Verſes over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1ſt the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Feſtivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4. Moon's Place in the Signs. 5. Suns riſing and ſetting. 6. Moons do. 7. Moons ſouthing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon. 10. Aſpects, ſelect Sentences, &c.*
14. *Receipts, to deſtroy and rid Houſes of Bugs, 2, to deſtroy Fleas, 3, to ſcare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raiſing Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Conſumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumatiſm, 6, for making the Golden Balſam, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and laſting Cement for broken Glaſs or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil anſwer as well as Linſeed Oil, for Houſe Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale.*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miſerable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the ſame Day in any other Month, with the Uſes.*
23. *A Table ſhewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Intereſt for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they paſs in England and all the Colonies.*
A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *Liſt of the Council, Aſſembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty. Poſt-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *Engliſh Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jerſey Pennſylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland.*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Intereſt Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles ſummed up, and the Rates of Poſtage to all Places where Poſts are eſtabliſhed.*
31. *Laws of the Poſt-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings.*
34. *Names of the Packet Boats.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
A
DISCOURSE,
DELIVERED
On SATURDAY, the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1769,
AT THE
FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,
IN
BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,
In the Province of
NEW-YORK.
BY THE CELEBRATED
RACHEL WILSON,
(One of the People called QUAKERS)
To a numerous Audience of different Perſuaſions.
Taken in ſhort Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

HENRY WILMOT,
In Hanover-Square, near the Old Slip Market,
HAS a quantity of EXCEEDING GOOD RICE, which he will ſell very cheap for CASH; alſo a parcel of blond and thread laces, gold laces, vellums and gold Mecklenburgh bindings, plain and figured modes; variety of figured ſarſenets, black and cloth coloured peelong ſattins, ſcarlet, light, and crow coloured balladine ſewing ſilks, Scotch threads; knit worſted, cotton, thread and ſuperfine black and coloured ſilk hoſe, Leghorn, Dunſtable, and fine chip hats, Oſtrich feathers for riding hats, Italian breaſt flowers and plumes, Italian, kid, and coloured lamb gloves; mens and womens black ſilk gloves and mitts: catguts. figured gauze, very neat flower'd bordered gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; great variety of rich ivory fans, ribbons, Barcelona cravats and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs; japaned hair pins, very neat paſte ſet tortoiſe ſhell combs, and paſte ſtone and knee buckles of many prices; paſte, garnet, jet, wax, and pearl necklaces and earrings; moco and ſtone ſleeve buttons, cornelian and paſte ſeals: great variety of the neweſt faſhioned knives and forks in ſets, ſquare pointed and White Chapel needles; Holland tapes, box, ivory, and horn combs, very neat bolſter and pocket piſtols, mens beaver and caſtor hats; a few pieces of very elegant ornamental and ſome uſeful China, which will be conſiderably under the value; Dutch and Engliſh toys, Tunbridge wares, the beſt London drawn boot legs and vamps, prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings of all ſorts, with many other articles. 14

POET'S CORNER.

MORNING.

Night's descending scale weighes up the morn.
YOUNG's Night Thoughts.

SEE you majestic orb of light,
In stately pomp ascends,
Above the awful face of night,
And Morn its lustre lends.
All Nature smiling, glad shall hail,
The happy new-born day,
The flocks now leave the lonely dale,
And o'er the meadows stray.
With orient pearls the Morning dew
Adorns th' enamel'd mead;
While o'er the wide extensive view,
The bleating cattle feed.
See from the woods the feather'd throng,
In most enchanting lays,
Awake the early Morning song,
To their Creator's praise.
Behold yon happy rustic swain
Forsakes his humble cot,
And whistling o'er the verdant plain,
Enjoys his destin'd lot.
The lark, in lofty tuneful strains,
Ascends th' etherial sky,
While o'er the scatter'd woods and plains,
Resounds the Huntsman's cry.
The stock-dove tenderly bewails
Beneath the shade her woes,
The winding stream, thro' distant vales,
In gentle murmurs flows.
But ah, how short the pleasing scene!
E'er long it must decay;
O man, whate'er thy life has been,
Like Morn 'twill fade away!

A T

Ogden's, Laight, & Company's,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-jersey;

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at air furnaces, such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, piepans of various sizes, potash, kettle, and sugar boilers; calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates, neatly fitting each other; Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins; Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes; half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general, superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in St. George's Square, New-York, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey; castings of any particular kind may be made, by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price. 03

GRANT and FINE,

Near the Fly-Market, have for Sale (for Cash only)

NAils by the cask, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, and 24d, also deck and sheathing nails; white lead, and Spanish brown ground in oil, and dry, with other painters colours, window glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7; pipes in whole and half boxes, refin'd and common bar iron, best heart and club German steel, faggot and blister'd steel.

The best of saws, anvils, vices, and a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery sold as usual.

They have also for sale,—A few hogsheads of West-India rum, and bales of cotton.

They give ready money for pot-ash. 03

BY order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Supreme Court of judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given to Peter Hasenclever, late of the city of New-York, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the said justice (pursuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, in such case lately made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors." And also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and the general assembly of the said colony of New-York, in such case also lately made and provided, entitled, "an act more effectually to empower the trustees of fraudulent and absconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, pursuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exercise the powers they may be invested with, and for the more effectual extending the said act to creditors residing without this colony,") hath issued his warrant, directed, to the sheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole estate, as well real as personal, of the said Peter Hasenclever, an absconding debtor; and that unless the said Peter Hasenclever, his attorney or attornies, factors or agents, do discharge his debts within three months from the time of such seizure made, all his estate so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors.——Dated October 28, 1769. 03

RACOON SKINS.

A few packs, (100 or 50 in a pack) to be sold cheap, for cash, by THOMAS TREDWELL, in Burling's-Slip, in New-York, and by MATTHIAS HALSTED, in Elizabeth-Town. 98 2

ROBERT MURRAY, having embarked for England, has constituted me his Attorney; in Consequence of which, I desire all Persons indebted to him, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to discharge the same before the first of January next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting the Accounts, &c. in Suit. I likewise desire all Persons that have any just Demands on him, to call and receive Satisfaction.

(98 10) JOHN MURRAY.

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Near Coenties-Market,

At the Sign of the Spade, &c. besides a pretty large Parcel of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, which they will sell cheaper than they did before the Non-Importation took Place,—have also to dispose of,

London, No. 3, Blistered, } Steel
German,
Hoop iron
Sheet do.
Square Swede's do.
Refined iron of the best quality for waggons
Cart or sley tire
Mill and cross cut saws
Best powder
Bar lead
Shot
Nails, tacks, and brads
Rice, by the tierce
Large scale beams, and Stilyards

English, New-England, Newark, } Pots and kettles
Skillets
Iron dogs
Pie or stew pans
Tea kettles of the largest and smallest size
Waggon and cart boxes
Trace chain
Allum
Rosin
Brimstone
Copperas
Hatchels for flax
Dripping, Frying, } Pans 98 10

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of November next, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Dwelling house and lot of ground, and water lot, situate near the Powlas Hook ferry house, at the north-river, and opposite to Peter Mesier's, Esq; The house is two stories high, has four rooms, with a fire place in each, and a large garret, with an excellent cellar under the whole house, and a shop a little distance from the house: The lot is 25 feet front and rear, and 170 feet long, the water lot 25 feet wide, and 200 feet in length, in the river; there is a very good pump, a few feet from the house; the whole very convenient, and in a public stand for business. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may agree with ELIZABETH LANE, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same. 98 1

EVERT BANCKER,

Has for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets, shalloon, durants, tammies, Irish cambiet, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured garrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose, silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves, worsted caps, English and Scotch osnaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ¾, and yard wide Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn, best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimity, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks, small chafingdishes, weavers brushes, whitewash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jam-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 99 2

New-York, Oct. 5, 1769.

TO be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, the first day of March next, or at private sale any time before; the six under-mentioned lots, situated in Old Town, on the south side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public road that leads to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 62,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 acres, all in good fence, and in running out of said lots, great care was taken in dividing, as equally as possible, the wood land and meadows; as may appear by a map of the whole tract, to be seen at the residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Lyng, or Joseph Allicoke, in this city. An indisputable title will be given by Charles Jandine, the proprietor, now living on the premises 96 10

PURSUANT to an order made by Nicholas De Lavergne and Henry Vandenburgh, Esquires, two of the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for Dutches county, upon the petition of the creditors of Tennis Corsa, jun. of Poughkeepsie, insolvent debtor: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioners to all the creditors of the aforesaid Tennis Corsa, jun. to shew cause before the said judges, on the thirteenth day of November next, at four of the clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Bolus Van Kleek, tavern keeper in Poughkeepsie aforesaid, why an assignment of the estate of the said Tennis Corsa, jun. should not be made to Joseph Bull and Hugh Van Kleek, who are appointed to receive and dispose of the same for the use and benefit of all the creditors of the said Tennis Corsa, jun. and the said Tennis Corsa be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the directions of the several acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors.——Dated the 13th day of October, 1769. 01

THE Attendance of several of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, on the Settlement of the Line of Partition between the Provinces of New-York, and New-Jersey, having rendered their Meeting in Council at the stated Time in September impracticable, and the General Interest of the Proprietors requiring a Meeting as soon as conveniently may be; by the Approbation and at the Request of a Majority of the Members, I do appoint Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of November next, for the Meeting of the said Proprietors in Council, at Perth-Amboy, of which all Persons concerned are desired to take Notice.

Perth-Amboy, JAMES PARKER, President.
Octo. 16th 1769. 98 10

M. TANNER,

From LONDON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that she has open'd a Day School, in Smith-Street; where young Ladies are taught, Reading, Plain Work, &c. and the strictest Attention paid to their Improvement therein. 99 2

To the PUBLIC.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

At NEW-BRIDGE, HACKINSACK,

IS CARRIED ON

By *FRANCIS BARBER,*

Late ASSISTANT to Mr. *Voorhes,*

In the same approved Manner as formerly, under the Inspection of its first Managers.

CARE and Diligence will be used in forming the Minds of Youth to Virtue and Morality, as well as instructing them in the Languages. Many respectable Families will take in Youths to board, on the most reasonable Terms, to encourage the said School.

Book-keeping, Merchant's Accounts, and Mathematicks,

Are likewise carefully taught in the best and most approved Methods, by TERENCE REILLY, (at stated Hours to those who are prosecuting their Latin and Greek Studies, if required) as well as to others who shall choose to be instructed in those Branches only.

The Subscriber does not in the least Doubt but all who shall please to Favour him with the Instruction of their Children, will be pleased with their Progress in Learning; for the strictest Attention, Care, and Diligence will be observed in all Respects, By their most obedient humble Servant. (98 10) FRANCIS BARBER.

To be sold at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, on Monday the Thirteenth Day of November Inst. at Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon;

A Tract of wood land, situate and being about six miles from the city of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and province of East New-Jersey, containing eight hundred and seven acres and a half.—The conditions of the sale will be published at the time of the vendue.—The land lies within a mile of the post road, that leads from New-York through New-Jersey to Pennsylvania.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 84

New-York, 20th of October, 1769.

RUN-away yesterday from the subscriber, now in the city of York, an Irish servant man, named Daniel Collins, 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complection and well faced, his hair fair, and cut short round, speaks the West country dialect, and fast: Had on a light coloured short lapell'd coat, half worn, a red callimanco jacket, double breasted, coarse trowsers, good shoes, and square metal buckles, but it is supposed he will change his name and clothes. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES CRAWFORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels or others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. 99 2

BY order of the worshipful Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor, of the city and county of New-York, and one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, for the said city and county: Notice is hereby given, to John Metcalf, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the said judge, (pursuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, council, and general assembly of the colony of New-York, in such case lately made and provided, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors; and also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the said colony of New-York, in such case also lately made and provided; entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, with an addition thereto: And also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the said colony of New-York, entitled, an act more effectually to empower the trustees of fraudulent and absconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, pursuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exercise the power they are or may be invested with, and for more effectually extending the said act to creditors, not residing within this colony; hath issued his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep, the whole estate, as well real as personal, of the said John Metcalf, who resides in the province of Maryland, out of the said colony of New-York, wherever the same may be found, within the said city or county; and that unless the said John Metcalf, his attorney, or attornies, factors, or agents, do discharge his debts, within one year and a day, from the time of such seizure made, all his estate, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors.——Dated this sixteenth of October, 1769. 98 4

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.